

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County.

SUB-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County,
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur County,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County,
ADDITION L. ROACHE, of Parke County.

FOR REPORTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County.
JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.

FIRST—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County.
Second—JAMES S. ATHON, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EZEKIEL DUMONT, of Dearborn Co.
Fifth—WILLIAM GROSS, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone Co.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—REUBEN E. DAVIS, of DeKalb County.
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

Gen. Scott and the Southern Whigs.

Hon. Christopher H. Williams, a leading Whig from Tennessee, recently made a speech in Congress, from which we copy the following extract:

"Mr. Chairman, if Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster shall be set aside, under the circumstances, and with all the lights now before the country, and Winfield Scott shall be nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in my opinion the people of the Southern States will protest against it."

"The deep demerits of his taking off."

"I further state, that the party which shall be guilty, at this trying time, of nominating a man whose opinions are not known, will, in the language of S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, sink so deep that a bubble will never rise to mark the spot at which it went down. It must be so; it ought to be so. So deeply rooted and imbedded are the compromise measures in the minds of both Whigs and Democrats in the State of Tennessee, that if each member from the State—Whigs and Democrats—upon this floor, should go home with a nomination like that, 'coming in such a questionable shape,' and make their utmost efforts to sustain such a nomination, they would meet with overwhelming and inevitable defeat. I am speaking plainly and to the point, and I wish to be understood. I am speaking to the Whigs, and to the Democrats, and to the people with which I am associated will mark this speech as most mischievous. It is not so designed. I desire to play an honorable part with my party. It is infinitely preferable for me, like an honorable and determined man, to pursue this course, than to withdraw in cooperation with them after a nomination shall be made. I seek not to do General Scott injustice. I have an object infinitely above the success of this or that man for the Presidency. I am struggling to maintain the national honor of the party, and to preserve the Union, and to conserve the interests of my country."

"Mr. Chairman, I speak only for myself. I do not assume to speak for the people of Tennessee, nor for my constituents, as to which course they feel it to be their duty to pursue, if Gen. Scott is nominated under the circumstances to which I have referred. I may venture, however, to say, that in my opinion, if Gen. Scott shall be nominated, surrounded as he is by the facts and circumstances to which I have alluded, and if he is nominated, I believe, that there cannot be found Whigs enough of talent and character, in the State of Tennessee who will consent to form an effective electoral ticket." [Laughter.] I know that there are gentlemen who differ with me. Some say, that he can carry Maryland. Some say, that he can carry North Carolina, and some say, that he can carry Kentucky and Tennessee. I have only to say that I differ very much with those gentlemen, and in my humble opinion, they are the worst judges of public opinion that I ever saw. [A laugh.] Mr. Chairman, it is well for this great Whig party, to sink its nationality in sectionalism. Mr. Chairman, General Scott is either for or against the compromise. How is it? Who can answer? Some gentlemen say he is for it, and others that he is against it."

In a recent letter to the Editor of the Buffalo Commercial, the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, a Whig member of Congress, from the Louisville District, Kentucky, takes strong and decided ground in opposition to Gen. Scott. From this remarkable letter we copy the following extracts:

"As to Gen. Scott it is not a fit time to say more than this: In his present position he cannot obtain the vote of Kentucky any more than he can command the powers of Heaven. What effect a change of his position at this late day would produce, will be more accurately determined when the new position shall be taken. The effect of light upon a picture, and the effect of a new experiment shall have been tried. This determination on the part of our Whigs is not the result of prejudice against Gen. Scott. I am sure no such feeling inhabits my bosom."

"Unfortunately for us, Gen. Scott is, at least, not known as a statesman. He has no experience in the conduct of civil affairs. He would be necessarily thrown upon the mercy of his friends. His dear sir, we have learned a lesson too late, but I have to say, we again our affections to waver and control our judgments in the selection of a President. We know nothing of Gen. Scott as a statesman, except as some knowledge of his views may be gathered from letters—and these few in number—and he has written from time to time—some to advance opinions, others to retract them when advanced."

"These tough questions to some extent obsolete, or not likely to arise in the administration of the presidential office, and afford no guarantee to the country of the course or the civic capacity of the statesman. I resist to hear that the General determines to write no more. Silence now is quite as much to be deplored by his friends as the fluency of his pen heretofore. If he obdies in that determination, there need be no hope of success with his name. The people already suspect that men surround him, and influence his action, in whom my section places no confidence. Political affiliation with them, and political affiliation with the Whigs as truly and certainly as cause and effect. But I have to say, that I am sure I will write—that will be arranged in due time. Well, I reply that the effect of the writing can best be told when the people shall see what may be written. It would be wrong to press our judgment on a volume until we have read it entirely through. All I mean to say now is this: There are too many of Gen. Scott's letters extant already unless an addition is made to the stock. If he writes, all will depend on the sentiments he shall express; if he does not write, he cannot hope to obtain the votes of a single Southern State, and as I understand it, the rest cannot elect him."

"The Editor of the Journal is mad again and talks, in the Billingsgate style, like a book. He denies that he ever answered at the 'ignorant Dutch.' We never charged Deftrees with uttering such an expression. Our declaration was: 'unable to wheedle our German citizen, the Whigs are now determined to try the virtue of a horse, hence their slang about the ignorant Dutch,' and thereupon Deftrees, imagining himself the Whig party of Indiana, denied the charge, got mad, and swore worse than the whole army in Flanders. A man on the street the day after the April election must have been deaf not to have heard such imprecations against the Garman voters by Whigs, at every corner. Mr. Deftrees, we fear, will lose his reputation as a man, gentle in manners, mild and amiable temper, if he still continues to give way to his passions after this manner. We hope our 'single-hearted' neighbor will hereafter curb his angry passions, and net like a christian and a gentleman."

"It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the friends of the late JOHN W. QUAKER, Esq., offer a reward of \$300 for information in regard to the person by whom he was murdered. We trust their efforts to discover the assassin will be successful."

Mr. Woodard and his "Chart."

Our article in relation to the uncalled for partisan assault on Capt. Todd by the Temperance Chart has "riled" the editor considerably. It seems that he has been talked to by some of his Temperance friends, who no doubt told him, very plainly, that he was running the thing into the ground. In a card he explains as follows:

"Now, when I penned that article, I did not once think of Mr. McCarty as a candidate for Governor; but styled him a 'temperance Whig,' because, in every case varying his tone years ago, in the Senate, he has voted for temperance measures."

Now are we to understand by this, that Mr. McCarty ever favored the Maine law? We rather guess he will hardly attempt such an up-hill business in his speeches before the people.

But this, very gentlemanly editor, says he will not "condescend to notice the low and abusive article in the Sentinel." This comes with rather a bad grace from a man who denounced Levi L. Todd as a "Whiskey Democrat." Capt. Todd is as temperate a man as Mr. Woodward or any one else. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his age, and standing in society should have shielded him from such abuse, especially from a paper professing to be neutral in politics. The question was not whether Gov. Wright is as good a Temperance man as Mr. McCarty, but the question is, is not Mr. Todd as good a Temperance man as Mr. McCarty? We challenge the editor to the denial. If it is true, then to call one a "Whiskey Democrat" and the other a "Temperance Whig" is a foul slander on the Democratic Senator.

Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, writing from Washington, says:

"The position of the gallant young Senator from Illinois, is certainly a very peculiar one. He is deservedly strong in the affections of the Democracy of the entire Union, and has a host of warm and ardent admirers. Judge Douglas stands on the same Union platform with Gen. Cass, and their general sentiments upon public affairs are identical. But the difference between the two more Convention would be cordially responded to by the people. Still appearances indicate that the chances of his friend, the distinguished author of the renowned protest against the quadruple treaty of the great European powers, are decidedly the best. The assembling wisdom of the National Democracy will place Gen. Cass at the head of the column in the ensuing campaign."

Of the triumphant election of the Democratic nominee, no one seems at all doubtful. The upcoming election, however, will be a severe test of the wisdom and courage of the party. The Democratic nominee, on the part of the present Administration, has disgusted the masses so thoroughly, that a radical change is universally demanded. And, whether the standard bearer be the veteran, or the young man, the people will support him. The "ideas of March," 1853, will witness the inauguration of an out and out Democratic Administration in the Capitol City, for the next four years.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Other Days.

In looking over an old file of Indianapolis papers, my attention was drawn to the editorial notice of the "Western Census" of May 21, 1852, which I furnish for publication, that your readers may see the change a few years has effected and be reminded of "other days."

"Col. JAMES GREGORY of Shelby county, is, we are informed, a candidate to represent this district in the next Senate of Indiana."

By examining the papers after the election it appears that Col. Gregory was elected, but the curiosity is to see the number of votes cast by the eight counties—now the most populous in the State. The whole number cast for Senator in 1852, was 13,848, while in the year 1851 the same counties gave 17,334 votes.

G. W. L.

[From the St. Louis Union.]

The Loss of the Salado—Probable Extent of the Catastrophe—Particulars.

We again recur, with melancholy interest, to the distressing details connected with perhaps one of the most distressing catastrophes that has ever occurred on the western waters.

On Saturday, up to the hour of noon, as we stated in our evening column, no further tidings were received from the scene of disaster. By the arrival of the steamers Clara and Elvira, from the Missouri, we gleaned several important items of information respecting the casualty, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

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But the alarming loss of life does not stop here. In a few moments the mutilated bodies of a large number of the passengers were found in the streets of Lexington. The work of destruction progressed so rapidly, that the citizens did not imagine there was a single survivor. Every where could be seen the mangled bodies, pieces of flesh, blood, brains, and separated limbs. The scene was truly appalling. Messrs. Charles Labarge and John Garrett, the pilots, were blown into the river, and their bodies were not seen until they were recovered. This was likewise the case with the Engineers. Messrs. Clancy and Evans.

The number of lives lost will not, perhaps, ever be ascertained. The passengers were composed principally of emigrants to the State of California, and the loss of the boat are gone, it is impossible to find a register of their names. About forty bodies were collected and interred by the citizens of Lexington, but as a number were undoubtedly blown into the river, we may reasonably calculate that this is much below the actual number lost.

One of the surviving passengers lost his wife and seven children, and a lady was deprived of her husband and three children. Such was the force of the explosion that portions of the boilers passed through a warehouse and nearly demolished it, and killed a man who was standing near it.

The freight, a large portion of which belonged to the passengers, will only be recovered in a damaged state, as the steamboat after the explosion.

The people of Lexington behaved in the handsomest manner. They vied with each other in offering consolation to the dying, and in affording assistance to the wounded. They furnished comfortable hospital accommodations, and appropriated \$1,000 for the relief of the suffering. The dead were decently buried, and those who are still lingering among them are receiving every attention.

Capt. Brookman and Mr. Conrad remain at the wreck, with a view to rescue what is left of the freight.

The night previous to the occurrence, the steamer Isabel, bound up, landed a considerable distance below the Salado, and in this way was not injured by the explosion.

The Clerk, Capt. Brookman, fortunately for himself, was in the back part of the cabin at the time, and escaped unhurt. There were seven ladies who were not injured. Mr. Peter Conrad, one of the owners of the boat, was scalded, but his physicians state that his wounds are not dangerous, and that in a few days he will be able to leave for home.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. Soule of Louisiana, in his recent speech in the U. S. Senate, quoted the sentiments of Hamilton, the bosom friend of Washington. Hamilton, he said, was ready with the approval of the government, to command an expedition to aid the people of Mexico in their revolution; and the readiness he expressed one year after the Farewell Address was written, and at the time when, war with France being anticipated, Washington had again been called to the head of the army, and chosen Hamilton to be his second in command! Mr. Soule argued that Washington must not only have been aware of Hamilton's sentiments, but doubtless approved them, as well as the letter written to Miranda, in which they were contained.—Buffalo Courier.

ET The Lawrenceburgh Register is out in favor of Col. Edmund for Congress in the Fourth District.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1852.

Platforms.

"The people want no platforms, as politicians call them," says the Indiana State Journal. On behalf of the Whig party of Indiana, the organ declares that the people (we presume he means the Whig people) want no platform, no declaration of principles. As Bennett of the Herald once said, "talk of principles, principles are things we despise." So with the Whig party, who support Gen. Scott. Nicholas McCarty, the Whig candidate for Governor of Indiana, like a candid and an honest man, is traveling over the State and avowing his principles. The Convention which nominated him laid down their platform; so have the Whig conventions in most of the States, but no avowal of principles for the public eye seems to suit them best in a Presidential election. The reason for this dark and double policy is obvious. No Whig can be elected on a truly Whig platform. Their object is then to cheat the people, and then after they have succeeded, to fasten on the country the policy of the party.

In the great contest between Jefferson and the elder Adams the platforms of the Republican and Federal parties were clearly defined. The distinguished leaders of that contest had filled high and important positions in the government. Their opinions were on record. Such was the character of all the political contests down to 1840, when the committee at Cincinnati announced that the Whigs must take Gen. Harrison with a generous confidence and require no declarations for the public eye. Harrison and Tyler were elected and the sequel proved that the Whig party who attempted to cheat the Democrats, were themselves cheated. Gen. Harrison died and Tyler made a bad Whig President. His history and the history of his administration will not soon be forgotten. Tired of this system, the Whigs, in 1844, nominated Henry Clay and made their platform clear and distinct. It was a contest on principles and resulted in the triumph of Mr. Polk and Democracy and the defeat of Mr. Clay and Whiggery. In 1848, Gen. Taylor, who had written all sorts of letters to all sorts of people, and on all sides, was nominated for President and Millard Fillmore, a known and an avowed Whig, for Vice President. Taylor had 300 negroes and lived in the south, and Fillmore, who had repeatedly expressed anti-slavery views, was put on the ticket to honeycomb the pill for the north. They were elected and both wings of the party have been cheated. Taylor, under the lead of his Secretary Ewing, adopted the northern anti-slavery policy, and pursued it until he brought the country to the verge of civil war, and at the very crisis when this bomb was about bursting in the Whig camp and scattering it to fragments, the fuse died out by the death of President Taylor.

Then followed Mr. Fillmore, who adopted a new line of policy, dismissed the old cabinet and attempted to cleanse the Augean stable of Abolitionism; in doing this, he disappointed and enraged the northern wing of the Whig party, and they now stand united as a Roman legion in opposition to him. So that during the last four years both wings of Whiggery have been cheated and disappointed. The south by Taylor and the north by Fillmore. So much for no platform. Now there is an effort with the northern Whigs, backed by the office-seekers and bottle-holders, to elect Gen. Scott without any expression for the public eye. He has military fame but no civil reputation. Has never held a civil office. Never gave a vote in a legislative body. His letters have all been military except one which he wrote in favor and another against Native Americanism. Where has he ever uttered one word on the Tariff or Currency questions or on the subject of the Compromise? A question which has overruled everything else for two years past. He is perfectly silent and his friends even refuse to construct a platform for him to stand on. Had he been a civilian like Mr. Clay, Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Webster, there might be some show of reason for this silence. Their political acts and opinions are part of the written history of the country. Their record is made. They stand on the national Whig platform, and standing there, have no chance of success. Hence the necessity of selecting a candidate who has no political record, whose opinions may be construed to suit circumstances, and whose political thermometer will rise and fall with the latitude and the degrees of heat and cold. For this reason the Whigs now oppose a platform. They want the offices, and to obtain a boon so desirable, they are willing to throw measures and principles to the dogs. They have been in power four years and no effort has been made to change the democratic policy adopted under the administration of Mr. Polk. The scheming and wire-working Whigs have got the offices, and the honest Whig voters who desired a change of measures have got nothing.

ET The Maine Liquor Law has recently been defeated in the Legislatures of Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from recent indications will meet with a similar fate in Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana. It has met a most signal rebuke in the recent election in Connecticut, and we look for its repeal in Maine. Better fall back on the old organizations, the Old Washingtonian Temperance Society, the Sons, and the Social Order. Let Temperance be preached to all men, and let its advocates be more temperate in their abuse of men who disagree with them, and more converts will be made to the good cause.

The way it works.

The Brookline American (Whig) has been the most rabid Temperance paper in the State. The editor, Mr. Clarkson, has openly advocated the Maine law. The result of his labors is thus announced in the last number.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—At the election in this county on Monday, 24th inst. we regret to announce, that the decision upon the subject of license is at least 10 to 1 in favor of granting license to sell liquor—and this too professes to be a Christian community. In Brookville township, out of over 400 votes, only 60 could be found to vote against this iniquitous traffic.

NEW CITIZENS.—Within the last three weeks upwards of three hundred natives of foreign countries, fled their declarations, in the Marion County Clerk's office, of intention to become citizens of Indiana. That's filling up pretty fast.—Indiana Journal.

So much for the workings of our new Democratic Constitution. The Whigs will again exclaim, oh the "ignorant Dutch."

ET The Sheriff of Wabash county passed through our city a few days since, having in charge five prisoners for the Penitentiary, another one was convicted but made his escape, and since the adjournment of Court, three prisoners have been lodged in the jail of Wabash county, for safe keeping, two for murder and one for robbery. Wabash is a great county.

Congressional Conventions.

Several of the Districts are moving for Congressional Conventions. As the election does not take place until October, we see no necessity for this haste, besides the Legislature has not yet passed the bill changing the time of electing members of Congress.

Progress.

Under this head the Valparaiso Observer publishes the speech of Mr. Townsend of Ohio in opposition to the Compromise Measures, and the Fugitive Slave Law, but carefully omits that part of the speech where Mr. Townsend is replied to a question from Col. Gorman addressed in 1845, he had voted for Van Buren.

ET Mr. TWISLE, Dem., has been elected Representative from Blackford county, in place of Mr. Holliday, deceased.

ET The Oregon Spectator, the oldest paper in Oregon, which has heretofore been a neutral paper, comes out decidedly Whig.

ET For Telegraphic News see next page.

Whig Convention.

The Whig members of Congress have had two meetings for the purpose of agreeing on the time and place of holding a Whig National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and they are far from being able to come to any conclusion. They are to make another effort to-morrow evening. The great obstacle is the compromise. A special dispatch from Washington to the Tribune office says:

"The Caucus adjourned at 11 to Tuesday week, without doing anything but discuss the Compromise. About sixty persons were present, as I learn. Mr. Mangum presided, and Chandler of Penn., and Dockery of N. C., were Secretaries. Badger was for adjourning right off, but Truman Smith was for doing something. Humphrey Marshall was the first to bring in the compromise, which he said must be made the great issue in the Whig platform. Gen. Taylor, of Ohio, of N. C., Walsh of Md., Parker of Ind., Brown of N. Y., Campbell of O., Thad. Stevens of Penn., and Truman Smith made speeches, some for and some against bringing the new issue into the Whig's creed."

The Northern Whigs must submit to an endorsement of the Compromise, or there will be a row and a break up. Speaking of the utter impossibility of any union on this question, the Tribune says:

"There are two parts to the Whig party. There is a Northern Whig, a Whig in the old sense, a Whig and a Northern Whig wing. There always was and always must be, while it exists as a National party. On the subject of Slavery there can be no agreement. The two sections of the party must do now, and hereafter, as they always have done, agree to disagree, or the party must go to pieces. There would be just as much sense in the Northern Whigs insisting that the Southern Whigs should set about exerting themselves for the overthrow of Slavery, as for Southern Whigs to insist that Northern Whigs should change the position they have always held in opposition to Slavery, and turn its advocates and supporters. There is no sense in either expectation. There is a natural antagonism in their very nature, and no compromise can be made which would force an unnatural union like the one we have been contemplating, is just the most senseless thing that any man or set of men can possibly undertake."

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the Whig member of Congress from the Louisville District, has incurred the everlasting displeasure of Scottites by insisting on the finality of the Compromise being made a part of the Whig platform. Our neighbor of the Journal has become sorely vexed with his Whig brother, and under the influence of bad humour writes as follows:

"A Mr. Humphrey Marshall, a representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky, we believe, has written a letter in which he says that, unless Gen. Scott accepts a compromise on Slavery, he will not support him for President. It is time the motives that govern such a man should be known that whatever influence their position in Congress may give them, may be counteracted."

This is telling tales out of school, John. If Fillmore should be nominated you will have to take this all back.

Fertility of Oregon.

A writer in one of the Oregon papers, describing the fertility of the soil in Polk county, says:

"As an instance of the fertility of the soil in this region, I will state that one of my neighboring farmers of undoubted veracity, informed me that last harvest he reaped on a single acre of ground, one measure of 25 inches, another 33 inches in length. He also informed me that he threshed and cleaned the oats that grew on one-half acre of ground and the yield was upwards of 50 bushels. They are the kind called side oats. The above yield was made on ground without any manure, or any superior cultivation."

Turnips frequently grow to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds. As to our other vegetable productions, we believe them fully equal to any we 'read about,' though we have not been careful to weigh or measure particularly."

Mrs. Gaines's Case.

The New York Journal of Commerce learns by telegraph from Washington, that the Supreme Court of the United States has refused a re-hearing to Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2. This we suppose ends the chapter. Had her claims been sustained, she would have been probably the wealthiest person in the United States. There have been times during the progress of the suit, when it is said she might have compromised for half a million of dollars.

Another Murder.

Jeremiah Means a citizen of Grant County, Indiana, was killed on Friday, the 9th inst., by two men named Henry and Abner Hardin. The Hardins were arrested and are now in jail.

ET The notes issued by the Logansport Insurance Company, are taken at par by S. A. FLETCHER, Broker, in this city.

ET Hon. LEO TOWNEY, Attorney General, during the last year of Mr. Polk's Administration, will most probably be elected Senator from Connecticut.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10, 1852.

The Compromise resolutions adopted Monday last, have been the entering wedge which will split the Whig party, if not through the heart, it will at least take off a large slab. The Convention last night was thinly attended. Some thirty Whigs, mostly from the Southern States, were absent. After an angry debate until nearly two o'clock, the adjournment took place. The 21st inst. Mangum who has taken a summer in favor of Scott, was in the chair. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky introduced the resolution in favor of the compromise measures, which was adopted at the Whig caucus at the commencement of Congress. The Northern Whigs who had voted against Jackson's and Hillier's resolutions on Monday last, were compelled to oppose this to preserve their consistency and to preserve the integrity of their party at home, with its abolition adherents. A debate ensued, in which Gen. Taylor of Tenn., Outlaw and Badger of N. C., Walsh of Md., Brooks of N. Y., and Marshall of Ky., in favor, and Smith of Conn., Campbell of Ohio, Thaddeus Stevens and Parker of your State participated. The tone of the debate was a kind of "Jem" but firm. They declared that suspicions already existed in the South that the Whig party at the North were not in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and these doubts were removed by the unqualified endorsement of the Compromise Measures, the Southern States would not go into a National Convention. Gen. Scott's position was at least doubtful, and if he should be nominated under such circumstances, he could not carry a single Southern State. Mr. Parker, of Indiana, in fact, passed it off as a "Jem" but firm. He thought their endorsement is a preliminary meeting unnecessary. The truth is, there is trouble in the camp. They cannot agree on the time and place for the Convention. Unless the North will endorse the Compromise, the South will not consent to hold any Convention, and if they do the Northern Whigs say a Convention is unnecessary for they are certain to be defeated. I will give you the result of the next meeting. 10N.

A Temperance Appeal.

Nobody in Connecticut, and surely nobody out of Connecticut, took so much interest in having the Temperance question made a kind of "Jem" as in their late election as did Mr. Greely, in his Tribune. Here is a notable specimen of his strong appeals, just on the eve of the election:

"TEMPERANCE MEN OF CONNECTICUT! do you realize that it is your battle that is to be fought at your election on Monday?"

Idle is the attempt to misstate or obscure the question at issue. You know that the Maine Law is the real issue in controversy—that the Whigs triumph, that Law will be passed; if they fail, it will be defeated. If you mean Temperance, or ever did, prove it by your steadfastness now! How can you be humbugged by assertions that this or that candidate is personally temperate or respectable—who is that to the purpose? Will he support the Maine Law? If not, his temperance may be a good thing for him, but it is good for nothing to you."

It was all to be done for the benefit of Whiggery; but how much was gained, in the result, either for the Whiggery or political temperance, anybody can estimate. We have heard of the overwhelming triumph of the Democratic party.—Cin. Enquirer.

ET A friend to Bloomer dresses and spirit rappings says his object is to cleanse the female costume.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1852.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Daily State Sentinel and Daily State Journal.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.

One quarter of a column, per annum, subject to be changed weekly,.....\$40.00
One quarter of a column, per annum, subject to be changed monthly,.....35.00
Business Cards, one year,.....5.00
Special notices, headed, 50 cents per square, each insertion. Transient and other advertising, 50 cents, per square, first insertion, and 25 cents per square, for each additional insertion.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPERS.

To yearly Advertisers in Daily, one quarter of a column of Daily matter, in Weekly, per annum,.....\$10.00
Yearly Advertisers in Daily, one-eighth of a column of Daily matter, in Weekly, per annum,.....5.00
One quarter of a column, when advertised, exclusively, in the Weekly, per annum,.....20.00
One eighth of a column, when advertised, exclusively, in the Weekly, per annum,.....10.00
Business Cards, when advertised in both Daily and Weekly, for the Weekly insertion, per annum,.....\$2.00
Business Cards, exclusively in Weekly,.....5.00
Transient and other advertising, 50 cents per square for first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each additional insertion.

ET The privileges of yearly advertisers will be conferred rigidly to their regular business, and all other advertisements not pertaining to their regular business as agreed for, to be paid extra.
ET Yearly advertisers exceeding in their advertisements the average number of squares agreed for, shall be charged at proportional rates.
AUSTIN H. BROWN,
J. D. & A. DEFRIES.

April 20th, 1852.

ET Yearly ADVERTISERS, who desire to continue advertising, will, as their year's expires, oblige us by calling at the Sentinel Counting-room, and make their arrangements in accordance with the above terms.

Failure of the Mails.

Many of our subscribers complain that they do not receive their papers regularly. We can only say that the fault is not ours. The paper is published regularly, and mailed regularly. There has not been a single failure on our part.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order yesterday morning at 9 o'clock precisely, by Hon. James H. Lane, Lieutenant Governor. Hons. J. S. Scooby and L. L. Todd presented their credentials and were sworn into office. Resolutions from the House, in relation to the death of Hon. J. W. Holliday, representative from Blackford county, were introduced.

In the afternoon, the Senate met and adjourned without transacting any business, a quorum not being present.

HOUSE.—At 9 o'clock the House was called to order. Mr. Sale, of Vermilion county, presented his credentials and took the usual oath of office. Mr. Nelson, submitted a series of resolutions, accompanied by appropriate remarks, expressive of the feelings of the members of the House, on learning of the demise of the Hon. J. W. HOLLIDAY, of Blackford county; after which the House adjourned, as a token of respect for the deceased.

In the afternoon, Mr. Howell, of Blackford county, presented his credentials and was sworn. Mr. Owen, from the joint select committee on revision reported a bill "relative to the payment of the public debt"—a bill "to enforce the 13th article of the Constitution"—a bill "in relation to mortgages"—and a bill "concerning real property and the alienation thereof," which were read the first time. Mr. Stover, from the same committee, reported a bill "defining the boundaries of the counties of the State, and the jurisdiction of the counties on the Wabash and Ohio rivers; which was read a first time. Mr. Nelson introduced a bill to regulate the tariff of tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal; read the first time. Mr. Smith of Marion, a bill explanatory of an act passed March 10, 1852; which was read a first time. Mr. Holman introduced a resolution relative to printing the report of the Law Commissioners.

Produce the Documents.

ONE OF GOV. WATSON'S HONORARY DEAD.—A few days after Gov. Watson was nominated for re-election, he gave it out long the street and in divers ways, that he should, on a certain night, at the Representative Hall, lay down his "platform" for the campaign. We attended to see him, and hear him. He talked in his stereotyped phraseology, "I am now going to lay down my word in the language," and, about knowing no North, South, East, West, or anything else in particular, in the first part of his speech. He then charged the Whig party with being responsible for the system of Internal Improvements, and that he would, in his course, it would be well for some Whig, in every county where he may speak, to go to the Clerk's office and get House Journal of the session of 1846-7, and turn to page 253. At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, ask him, in the most blunt and polite manner possible, whether he is the same John F. Watson, of Indiana, whose name you find recorded as voting for the adoption of the following resolutions:

Mr. Owen, after having obtained leave, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to extend the system of internal improvement entered upon last year, to an amount not exceeding one million and a half of dollars."

"Resolved, That a committee of two from each Congressional district, be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report to the House, without delay, a bill embracing such works, not exceeding a million and a half (as above), as shall, in their opinion, give the most general satisfaction to the disaffected portions of the State, having reference—first to the probable probability of